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animals which enable them to live under a given set of conditions, and the *behavior* which those conditions produce. Finally, animal ecology offers the material and methods with which many ideas of geography may be experimentally verified.

This book is unique in that it is a pioneer of its sort and the first serious attempt to treat of the physiology of organisms and of animal communities in such shape as to serve as an adequate text and reference work for students. There is an adequate bibliography of 214 references, as well as author and subject indices.

R. W. SHARPE.

Geology of the Columbus Quadrangle. By Clinton R. Stauffer, George D. Hubbard and J. A. Bownocker. viii and 133 pp. Maps, illus., index. Bull. 14, 4th Series, Geol. Surv. of Ohio. Columbus, Ohio, 1911. 9½ x 6½.

Part I, Historical Geology, was prepared by Dr. Stauffer; Part II, Physiography and Surficial Geology, by Prof. Hubbard, and Part III, Economic Geology, by the State Geologist. Part II is the longest of the sections. The report is designed primarily for the use of school and college students and teachers. The authors doubtless had in mind the service which such a report might be to classes in the state university.

In Part II, Prof. Hubbard describes and interprets the present general topography, and gives an account of the pre-Wisconsin, the Wisconsin and the post-Wisconsin changes in topography. He finds satisfactory evidence of two glacial epochs, widely separated in time, but is not sure of more than two. Buried valleys are numerous; at least thirty-two, crossed by present streams, are noted. The many moraines of the area and their attendant features are described in considerable detail. The relatively small area mapped makes possible an amount of detail not usually found in state reports. The volume constitutes an excellent field manual, and the painstaking quality of the work, the three maps in the pocket, and the exceptionally good plates, all reflect credit upon the authors.

R. H. WHITEBECK.

AFRICA

Camera Adventures in the African Wilds. Being an Account of a Four Months' Expedition in British East Africa, for the Purpose of Securing Photographs of the Game from Life. By A. Radclyffe Dugmore. xix and 233 pp. Ills. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1910. \$6. 11 x 8½.

Noteworthy both for its remarkable photographs and its informing letterpress. The author was once an enthusiastic Nimrod but in recent years he has found far greater pleasure in hunting with the camera. He has to-day an international reputation for the superiority of his photographs of animals, nearly all of them taken in the open and, in many cases, when the subject of the picture was too near the camera for the comfort of nervous photographers. A large number of these photographic reproductions appear in this book without retouching or other improvement. The book is thus a vivid record of the most conspicuous animal life of British East Africa and as such will be more valuable as time goes on for the wild life that has added so much to the repute of this part of Africa is destined largely to disappear as the land becomes more and more devoted to the service of man. The pictures also show many phases of the native life. The textual information, in point of interesting and informing quality, is worthy of the pictures.

The Fetish Folk of West Africa. By Robert H. Milligan. 328 pp. Ills. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, 1912. \$1.50. 8½ x 6.

It is seldom that records of missionary service are reliable material for social and ethnological study, but the readers of this delightful volume on the Fetish Folk of West Africa will quickly recognize an exception. The warp and woof of the book is a survey of the life, habits, and social customs of the

Mponge and Fang tribes of the French Congo, with especial reference to the fetishism which the writer defines as belief in the residence of spirits in certain objects of nature. Broadly speaking, these objects fall into three classes in an ascending scale, the charm, the fetish proper, and the relic, chief of which is the ancestral skull. Whatever its exact nature, belief in it is the controlling *motif* of the people among whom it is found.

In tracing the moral and mental results of fetishism Mr. Milligan makes an analysis of the West African character which is sympathetic and illuminating. Against this as background is thrown the story of a missionary's adventures on the coast and in the interior, of his journeys in the steam yacht *Dorothy*, of the establishing of a boy's school, and lastly, of the results of Christianity as an instrument of social and moral progress. Altogether the volume is one of much merit and vivid interest.

HELEN S. OGDEN.

Études Bakongo (Notes de Sociologie Coloniale.) Par A. de Calonne Beaufaict. 152 pp. Ills. Mathieu Thone, Liège, 1912. 10 x 7½.

It is pleasant to find in the Belgian administration of the Congo such unmistakable evidence of sympathy with cultural childhood as this work offers. M. de Calonne in these pages deals with a riverine folk whose terrain is no more than a ribbon, a single kilometer in width and 400 in length along the banks and islands of the Welle, between the rapids of Mokwangu and Panga. He sketches their progress in such arts as they need and supplies the beginning of a vocabulary of their speech which they denominate Likango. But the chief theme of the volume is his careful and brilliant discussion of the development of this negro state. They are a folk of but a single industry, their life depends on the fish of the river, and their culture has evolved wholly from the needs of the angler and from the advantages over their neighbors which the art of fishing has given to the Bakongo. We are, of course, familiar with the specialization of particular industries within the community in operative classes or castes; this is a wholly new condition to which we are introduced in the study of a race devoted to a single industry and cutting through a succession of other race-communities through their command of the waterway, an interesting parallel with our ancient common law that a charge of trespass might not lie against any one who came by water. He examines with skill the evolution of the social unit, in its origin a patriarchal unit of polygamy but always subject to scission whenever it becomes unwieldy. In a clever computation of the goods of the community unit he states in terms of accountancy that the total fixed capital to assure the livelihood of seven adults and a considerable number of dependent children does not exceed in canoe and nets and all furnishings so minimum a sum as \$20.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

La Tripolitaine Interdite. Ghadamès Par Léon Pervinquièrre. 254 pp. Maps, ills. Hachette et Cie, Paris, 1912. Fr. 5.50. 7½ x 5.

The famous Saharan town of Ghadamès is now in the Italian domain of Libya as a result of the Italian-Turkish war. This book shows Ghadamès* as it is to-day. Pervinquièrre gives a sketch of its history, still little-known though it is probable that the town antedated the Roman conquest. The distinctive features of the book are that the author tells so much of the town and its people and adorns his narrative with so many photographs. Considering that he employed his camera only under the greatest difficulties he met with surprising success. He shows us in picture and text the somber, roofed streets, groups of the people and the wonderful lake fed from sources of artesian depth that ages ago turned this little area into a garden amid the aridity of its surroundings. The book is the latest and one of the best descriptions of the Ghadamès oasis which comprises only a little over 200 acres, is the home of some 3,000 souls and contains about 25,000 palm trees. It was most flourishing commercially before the recent decline of the Saharan trade between the Mediterranean States and the Sudan which cut off most of its carrying trade.

*Rohlfs wrote that Rhadames was the more accurate transliteration and his spelling is also in use.